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state and territory in the Union for said purpose; and

Resolved further, That the governor of this state is hereby requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress and to the executives and legislatures of each of the other states and territories, inviting them to cooperate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

ACCORDING to a statement by Mr. Ray Priestley published in the papers before the departure of the *Terra Nova* for the Antarctic, an important geological discovery was made during Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition. Mr. Priestley, who is now engaged with Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, and who had for some months been collaborating with Professor David at Sydney in arranging a memoir of the geological work of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition, states that he discovered a small piece of rock on the Beardmore Glacier which now upon full examination proves to belong to the Cambrian limestones. It appears that a similar formation has in recent years been discovered in South Australia by Mr. Griffith Taylor, who is also a member of Captain Scott's scientific staff. The fossils found both in the latter and in the Antarctic specimens are identical, and the inference is that at a not very distant past the Antarctic was united to the continent of Australia. The fossils referred to are the immediate predecessors of corals and sponges.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

A GIFT of \$300,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage to Cornell University is announced. The money is to be used for a new dormitory for women students, to be known as the "Prudence Risley Hall" in honor of Mrs. Sage's mother.

THE old Philadelphia Dental College at Eleventh and Clinton Streets, which was purchased several months ago by Jefferson Medical College for \$45,000, after remodeling will become the Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy.

AN increase in the income and in the building fund of the University of Wisconsin on the basis of a growth of 23 per cent. in the number of students in the last two years and

of the constantly growing demand on the part of the people of the state for expert assistance from the university, is provided for in a bill introduced in the state legislature. It provides for changing the present two sevenths of a mill tax on the assessed valuation of all property of the state for maintaining the university to three eighths of a mill. This will increase the general university income approximately from \$750,000 a year to \$1,000,000 a year. For new academic buildings and permanent improvements the proposed legislation appropriates \$300,000 a year, of which \$50,000 annually is set aside for the purchase of books, furniture, apparatus and equipment. The remaining \$250,000 a year is to be used for the construction of academic buildings, in the order of their greatest need and for the enlargement and repair of present buildings. For the construction and equipment of women's and men's dormitories the university bill provides for an annual appropriation for four years of \$250,000. Out of this \$1,000,000 a woman's dormitory is to be built first, then a commons and union for men, and finally dormitories for men. The university extension would have \$100,000 next year and \$125,000 the following year. This is an increase of \$50,000 a year over the present appropriation. For agricultural extension, including traveling schools of agriculture and lectures and demonstrations throughout the state, \$40,000 is provided, an increase of \$10,000 over the present amount.

THE regents of the University of Michigan have applied to the legislature for a grant of \$250,000 for a science building. The need for more adequate accommodations for the natural sciences has been felt for a number of years, and was the subject of a memorial to the regents, by the departments of botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy and forestry, in 1907. The congestion of that time has steadily become worse with the increase of students, and only slight possibility of expansion with present buildings. In 1908 the faculty of the entire literary department unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect "that in the opinion of this faculty, the greatest present

need in the material equipment of the department of literature, science and the arts is a new building for the natural sciences."

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS

AFTER reading the address of Dr. Jordan recently published in *SCIENCE*, I desire to enter a protest against some of his statements. I have been for many years in touch with graduate students, and have been moved with a keen desire to induce them to enter the teaching profession. I thus know of the difficulties they face and why many of them fail to fulfill the hopes I had in them. I agree with Dr. Jordan that we are not producing the scholars we should, but in the diagnosis of evils we differ. In his address he comes back again and again to the fellowship system and talks touchingly of the starving doctor of philosophy. In my opinion, the starving doctor is a figment of the imagination. It is the rapidity of promotion, not the lack of it, that ruins promising investigators.

The University of Pennsylvania has had a system of fellowship long enough to make its effects apparent. Twenty-four Harrison fellowships have been granted annually for fifteen years. Few of the fellows were, however, graduates of Pennsylvania. The effect of this will be apparent when it is recognized that from the fellows instructors are chosen and from them in turn the professors come. Practically all the instructors and younger professors are graduates of other colleges. Our young men are a cosmopolitan body representing nearly every college and university in the country. The result has been a transformation of the university in a deeper and more vital way than any other of our important changes. Besides these fellows who have become teachers there has been another group coming from the smaller colleges where they were instructors and who have returned to them after a couple years' study here. These two groups account for nearly all our former fellows.

The following table gives the present occupation of all who have been fellows:

Professors and instructors in universities and colleges	107
Normal and secondary teachers	31
Literary work	5
Business and business experts	8
Government experts	6
Chemical experts	4
Social work	7
Ministers	5
Students	10
Deceased	8
Unknown	2
Total	193

This does not look like starvation. If we had double the number of fellowships we could double the service we render to our own and to sister institutions without overstocking the market. The fact is a good instructor pays his way everywhere. It is the professor that needs endowment.

Where then is the trouble if it is not in this quarter? Here again I shall turn to my own experience, which, however, I believe is that of many others. I find among the fellows a man of promise. He is made assistant at \$800 a year, then instructor at \$1,000, which is steadily increased until at thirty he is earning \$1,500. Now comes the test under which so many break down. He has published a thesis, written several articles, and has become a proficient teacher. This makes him a man of the kind that college presidents want and friends praise. It is one of the peculiarities of college presidents that they want "men of promise," they never seek for "men of deeds." This young man should settle down on his \$1,500 a year and do work that would advance his science. But the attractions of salary and the flattery of friends are too much for him. He drops his original work for more pay and finds that hastily constructed books help him along more rapidly than original work. This is the last of him so far as science is concerned. Let me give a couple examples. A young instructor was pushed along until he had the \$1,500 a year. He then received an offer of \$2,500 from another college. I talked to him in this way: "You are familiar with the courses you give and your hours are reasonable. Now is the